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TENDRING  
RURAL DISTRICT  
COUNCIL



*Annual Report*  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
for 1956





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# TENDRING RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

## Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1956

*Chairman:*

Rev. P. N. PALMER, M.A.

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. W. H. ROSE

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*Medical Officer of Health.*

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*Chief Public Health Inspector.*

L. W. ECKERSLEY, Cert.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., D.P.A.  
*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.*

E. G. HALL, Cert.R.San.I.  
(left 31st May, 1956) *Additional Public Health Inspector.*

J. W. KENDALL, Cert.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.  
(commenced 1st August, 1956)  
*Additional Public Health Inspector.*

Miss V. G. HENAGULPH  
*Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health.*

R. G. DEBNAM  
*Clerk to the Public Health Inspector.*

# **STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM** **FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF TENDRING**

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	65,884
Population :						
1956 Registrar General's Estimate	...	...	...	...	...	24,560
1951 Census	...	...	...	...	...	24,434
Density of population per acre	...	...	...	...	...	.36
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£187,085
Sum represented by penny rate (1956-57)	...	...	...	...	...	£750 14s. 9d.
Number of inhabited dwellings (approx.)	...	...	...	...	...	8,525
Census 1951	...	...	...	...	...	7,431
Total live births	...	...	...	...	...	332
Live birth rate	...	...	...	...	...	13.5
Live birth rate corrected	...	...	...	...	...	15.3
Total still births	...	...	...	...	...	2
Still birth rate (per thousand births)	...	...	...	...	...	6.1
Total deaths	...	...	...	...	...	391
Crude death rate	...	...	...	...	...	15.9
Death rate corrected	...	...	...	...	...	10.5
Deaths of infants under 1 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	7
Infantile mortality rate	...	...	...	...	...	21.1
Number of illegitimate births	...	...	...	...	...	13
Percentage of total births	...	...	...	...	...	3.9
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Cancer deaths	...	...	...	...	...	53
Cancer of lung	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tuberculosis deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1

## **NATIONAL STATISTICS**

Live birth rate	...	...	...	...	...	15.7
Death rate	...	...	...	...	...	11.7
Infantile mortality rate	...	...	...	...	...	23.8
Still birth rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	...	...	...	...	...	23.0



# TENDRING RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

COUNCIL OFFICES,  
WEELEY,  
CLACTON-ON-SEA.

May, 1957.

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Tendring Rural District Council.*

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the state of Public Health in the Tendring Rural District for 1956.

## VITAL STATISTICS

A perusal of the vital statistics of the Rural District and those of England and Wales demonstrates a favourable comparison. The birth rate is very similar to that of 1955 and is a little below the National figure.

The stillbirth rate is particularly encouraging. It is well below the National figure and is indicative of good ante-natal care of the expectant mother. It is possible that the stillbirth rate recorded this year is the lowest ever occurring in the District.

The infant mortality rate is similar to that of last year and once again is below the National figure, a fact that gives credit to the care of the infants in the area.

The corrected death rate is lower than that of last year and also lower than the National figure.

In comparing the number of births and deaths in the area an impression may be gathered that there is not a natural increase but rather a decrease. However, if the fact that the Tendring Hospital caters for the care of aged and chronic sick, and that deaths occurring there are ascribed to this district, is borne in mind, a true perspective is gained. This fact of course is taken into account by the Registrar General, in calculating the comparability factor for the district. It is only therefore by comparing the corrected birth and death rates that a true picture is obtained.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of cases of measles notified was only approximately one-seventh of those notified in the previous year and only one case of Poliomyelitis was notified which was encouraging, although in conformity with the national pattern.

*three*

Nine cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified. In the previous year none had been notified. This disease can be transmitted by food and water, and by personal contact. Water was not incriminated in any of the nine cases notified. However, it is well to remember the importance of careless food handling as a means of transmission of this disease.

## IMMUNISATION

Although this is primarily the concern of the County Health Services, I feel it useful to make some comment in this report, as far as my duties under the Essex County Council are concerned with immunisation.

The vaccination against Poliomyelitis was commenced during the spring. A large number of injections was carried out with no untoward result. The amount of vaccine is limited at present but should be sufficient for the number of children already registered.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis has received so much publicity in recent months that one feels there is a danger that Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation will be eclipsed. It must be realised that the small number of cases of Diphtheria which we see nowadays, is in no small measure due to the immunisation programme carried out in the past. Therefore we must realise that it is important that immunisation against Diphtheria must continue, and parents whose children have not been immunised against Diphtheria should seriously consider the matter.

The immunisation against Whooping Cough does seem to be more in the eyes of the public. This is possibly due to the fact that they frequently come face to face with the disease, and are therefore reminded to consider having their offspring immunised.

## HOUSING

Local Authority Housing Programmes should be allied to the age structure of the area under consideration. We are aware that the expectation of life today has increased considerably. We are then, in the not very distant future, to be faced with the problem of housing the increasing older generation. Those units of accommodation at present available for the couple with a family will not necessarily be suitable for the older couple whose family have married and left home.

Having regard to this we can go one step further. An ageing population has amongst it certain people, who are not cases we would admit to hospital but who do need some form of care and attention, for example, the Home Help Service. At present, should any old persons of this category wish to enter a home the waiting list is long, and anyway when they are found a place, the home is usually a long way from their normal surroundings and friends. It is for this class of person that proposals should be considered.

It appears therefore that accommodation provided by a local authority could be divided into three classes.

1. The House—for those with families or those wishing families.
2. The Bungalow or Flat—for those without families.
3. A Residence—composed of bed-sitting rooms or flatlets.

It is with this latter accommodation that I propose to deal.

Residential accommodation provided in accordance with Part III of the National Assistance Act is insufficient for the demand. Furthermore, many old people are unwilling to enter such accommodation because it is too far away from their usual surroundings. Bearing in mind these facts, it is surely possible for a local authority to include in its building programme a residence comprised of one or two-roomed flatlets, each with facilities for preparing light meals.

The Residence should have also a communal sitting room with television, and facilities for occupational therapy. There is obviously need for a warden for such accommodation; should a married couple be selected, the husband could attend to the Central Heating System and generally act as caretaker. Now various authorities advocate a 'meals' service for the elderly—a service whereby a mid-day meal is provided at reasonable cost. Surely then it is not impossible for the provision of a mid-day meal, which could be prepared by those residents capable, in a kitchen under the supervision of the warden. The remaining meals, each resident could prepare in their flatlet. This system should involve the least amount of regimentation, but at the same time would ensure that a good meal was provided for each person daily.

There seems to be no reason why the Home Help Service could not be employed where necessary in the Residence and also the District Nursing Service.



The principle advantages of a system of this description are: —

- (a) The aged are adequately housed, fed and supervised in their own district.
- (b) They should not suffer from loneliness and the institution of occupational therapy would allay any boredom.
- (c) It would be easy for them to entertain friends and relatives, and of course if able, to go out visiting themselves.
- (d) The number of Home Helps required should be less and their task easier.

The institution of such a scheme as I have described should make the Council's Housing Accommodation more flexible and should lead to the utmost use being made of that which is available.

Several schemes of this type have been considered by local authorities in this country. In Denmark a system of this character seems to work extremely well.

The institution of such a proposal in an area similar to our own would, I feel, be of considerable advantage, not only would the units of accommodation be more flexible but the elderly person would be catered for more adequately.

FOOD HYGIENE.—“*Food is an inevitable part of our daily life.*”

The regulations concerning this subject came into force during the year. Inspections of food premises have been, and continue to be, carried out in the district. Owners of premises are advised to carry out certain alterations, and supply such fittings, as are necessary to bring their premises up to the standard required in the Regulations. It is pleasing to record, that so far the vast majority of the owners of food premises are most co-operative, realising that Food Hygiene is good business.

It is unfortunate that so much handling of unwrapped pastries, cakes, pies, sausage rolls, etc., continues in the shops. The use of washable tongs is far more hygienic and one would like to see more use made of such implements.

One does often wonder how many owners of food premises realise what a good advertisement a wash hand basin, with hot and cold running water, clean towel and soap, installed behind the counter of their shop can be. It is encouraging to see this arrangement is being adopted in some premises and does really show the customer that care is being taken.



It is not merely the food handler who has a part to play in Food Hygiene. The public also have an important part to play, namely in their own behaviour in Food Shops and Catering Establishments.

Unfortunately one can only too often observe prospective purchasers handling or breathing over the food on display.

When all is said and done, Food Hygiene is largely in the hands of the Customer. It is a simple matter to patronise the shop and restaurant which is spotless and where every care is taken, and to avoid the shop which fails in this respect, or the restaurant that gives you cracked cups and dirty cutlery.

## MEAT INSPECTION

There are five private licenced slaughterhouses, but one has not been used. The four used are in Little Clacton, Tendring, Wix and Mistley; the Little Clacton slaughterhouse being the most heavily used. Approximately 70% of meat inspection has had to be undertaken in the evenings and on Sundays. This could be avoided if the meat regulations were amended. The Rural District Councils' Association has requested the Government to alter the regulations to ensure that animals killed after 7.0 p.m. be retained for inspection until 10 a.m. the following day, but it seems so far that the trade interests are deemed more important than meat inspection in this particular regard. Grants to Local Authorities for extra work done on meat inspection to cater for the needs of other districts will be welcome enough, but this does nothing to aid the meat inspector in detecting specks of tuberculosis in glands and cysticercus bovis infestations when good light and some measure of comfort is indispensable. Without disrespect to the owners of private country slaughterhouses, who may do their best, their premises are not like laboratories or public abattoirs, nor are they so conveniently situated for visiting and working on cold wintry nights.

## CARAVANS

A most detailed and comprehensive scheme for the redevelopment of the St. Osyth Beach area, to cater more adequately for the large-scale caravan use made there was prepared for planning consideration by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor in June

1954. Planning consent has not yet been obtained and some 1,000 or more caravans continue to be used by holiday-makers, throughout the summer season, without necessary main drainage facilities. Ample opportunity has been given to the present camping ground proprietors to carry out a proper redevelopment scheme themselves, but no progress has been made by them so far.

The use of caravans for residential purposes increases and in addition to slum clearance needs is another indication of the overall shortage of houses for letting. It is hoped that progress with the drainage of this area can be made.

#### GENERAL

The report this year is set out rather differently than previously. It is hoped that the new presentation gives a more readable record of the state of Public Health in the District for the year 1956.

I would like to express my thanks to the Council for their co-operation. To the staff of the Public Health Department I also extend my thanks for their help and work during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. D. PEARCE,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1956

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	1	0	1
Tuberculosis, other forms ... ..	0	0	0
Syphilitic disease ... ..	1	0	1
Other infective and parasitic disease	0	1	1
Cancer (all sites) ... ..	21	32	53
Leukaemia ... ..	0	2	2
Diabetes ... ..	0	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	37	60	97
Coronary artery disease ... ..	24	19	43
Hypertension and heart disease ...	3	4	7
Other heart disease ... ..	44	37	81
Other circulatory disease ... ..	5	4	9
Influenza ... ..	3	0	3
Pneumonia ... ..	6	6	12
Bronchitis ... ..	14	7	21
Other disease of respiratory system ...	2	0	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	3	1	4
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	1	0	1
Congenital malformations ... ..	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	16	34
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	1	4	5
All other accidents ... ..	2	3	5
Suicide ... ..	3	1	4
TOTALS	191	200	391

The principal causes of, and various ages at, death are given in the following tables.

Deaths at various ages during 1956 :

Under 1 year ... ..	7
1 and under 2 years ... ..	0
2 and under 5 years ... ..	3
5 and under 15 years ... ..	2
15 and under 25 years ... ..	3
25 and under 35 years ... ..	4
35 and under 45 years ... ..	6
45 and under 55 years ... ..	19
55 and under 65 years ... ..	42

*nine*



65 and under 75 years	...	...	...	84
75 and under 85 years	...	...	...	144
85 and over	...	...	...	77
				<hr/>
				391
				<hr/>

## PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following figures show the number of infectious diseases which were notified in the district during 1956 :

Disease	Cases Notified	Cases to Hospital	Cases at Home	Cases Confirmed	Deaths
Erysipelas ...	4	—	4	4	—
Food Poisoning ...	2	—	2	2	—
Infective Hepatitis	11	1	10	11	—
Measles ...	43	3	40	43	—
Pneumonia ...	3	—	3	3	—
Poliomyelitis ...	1	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	16	1	15	16	—
Sonne Dysentery .	9	—	9	9	—
Whooping Cough	33	8	25	33	—
	<hr/>				
TOTALS	122	14	108	121	—
	<hr/>				

## TUBERCULOSIS 1956

Age groups of the four cases notified and one death during the year are given in the table below :—

Age Groups in Years	New Cases		Deaths	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
5-10	—	1	—	—
25-35	—	1	—	—
55-65	1	1	—	—
65-75	—	—	1	—
	<hr/>			
TOTALS	1	3	1	—
	<hr/>			

# NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS SINCE 1950

Year	New Cases	Deaths
1950	22	2
1951	14	7
1952	19	2
1953	15	4
1954	12	1
1955	15	4
1956	4	1

The following figures give the number of cases on the register at the end of 1956 :

Respiratory Male	...	41	Non-respiratory Male	...	18
Respiratory Female	...	27	Non-respiratory Female	...	19
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		68			37
		<hr/>			<hr/>
TOTAL : 105					

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### Water Supplies

Samples were taken during the year with results as shown below :—

Examination	Piped Supply				Private Sources			
	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Bacteriological	3	—	—	—	2	11	6	17
Chemical ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1
Nitrates ...	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	6

### The Mains Supply

The mains supply of water is obtained from the Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company's Dedham Pumping Station. Bacteriologically and chemically the water is highly satisfactory.

140.233 million gallons, of which 81.793 gallons were for domestic purposes, were supplied in 1956; giving an average daily consumption of 0.383 million gallons.

Approximately 2,560 yards of new main was laid in the Rural District during the year.

### Sewerage and Drainage

The Council continue to improve the sewerage systems of the District. Unfortunately so many of the sewers are old and need replacing and this adds to the gargantuan task of producing schemes and carrying them out, in areas where no sewers at present exist and where the cesspool prevails.

### Sanitary Administration

The following is a synopsis of the principal work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1956.

### Sanitary Inspection

					Total Inspections	Notices Informal	Served Formal
Houses Unfit	...	...	...	...	113	3	88
Houses Unfit Revisits	...	...	...	...	204	—	—
Houses With Defects	...	...	...	...	129	35	—
Houses With Defects Revisits	...	...	...	...	204	—	—
Houses Drainage	...	...	...	...	151	33	—
Houses Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	4	4	—
Houses Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	2	—	—
Houses Dirty	...	...	...	...	3	—	—
Houses Verminous	...	...	...	...	5	—	—
Houses Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	4	—	—



Clearance Areas	...	...	...	7	—	—
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	67	—	—
Water Supplies	...	...	...	122	8	—
Water Samples Collected	...	...	...	87	—	—
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	—	—	—
Schools	...	...	...	4	—	—
Dairies	...	...	...	7	—	—
Milk Samples Taken	...	...	...	—	—	—
Food Premises	...	...	...	153	40	—
Bakehouses	...	...	...	19	7	—
Factories	...	...	...	63	1	—
Shops	...	...	...	9	—	—
Camping Grounds	...	...	...	38	4	—
Caravans	...	...	...	65	—	—
Beach Huts and Shacks	...	...	...	—	—	—
Infectious Disease Enquiries	...	...	...	50	—	—
Refuse Tips and Deposits	...	...	...	94	7	—
Premises Inspected for Rats and Mice	...	...	...	347	—	—
Rat and Mice Infestations dealt with	...	...	...	219	—	—
Polluted Rivers and Ditches	...	...	...	53	8	—
Sewage Works	...	...	...	10	—	—
Cesspool Samples Collected	...	...	...	—	—	—
Mosquito Control	...	...	...	—	—	—
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	41	—	—
Ice Cream Samples Collected	...	...	...	—	—	—
Piggeries	...	...	...	10	1	—
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	573	—	—
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	162	9	—
				<hr/> 3,019 <hr/>	<hr/> 160 <hr/>	<hr/> 88 <hr/>

## Eradication of Bed Bugs

### Number of Infested Houses :

(a) Council Houses	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Other Houses	...	...	...	Nil
(c) Caravans	...	...	...	Nil

### Number of Houses Disinfested :

(a) Council Houses	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Other Houses	...	...	...	Nil
(c) Caravans	...	...	...	Nil

**Vermin, Moth, etc.**

Rooms fumigated	...	...	...	5
Houses fumigated	...	...	...	—
Caravans fumigated	...	...	...	—

**Rag Flock Act, 1951**

There are no manufacturers of Rag Flock within the Rural District.

**Caravans and Camping Grounds**

There are 13 camping grounds in the District; 6 at St. Osyth, 4 at Little Clacton, 1 at Great Bromley, 1 at Thorpe-le-Soken and 1 at Ardleigh. In addition 18 individual moveable dwelling licences were issued.

**Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949**

Visits by Public Health Inspectors	...	)	
Visits by the Rodent Operators	...	)	347

**FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948**

**PART I OF THE ACT**

**1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.**

Premises	M/c Line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Inspections (4)	No. of Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	1	4	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	76	59	8	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ...	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		80	63	8	—

**2. Cases in which defects were found.**

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”.)

Particulars (1)	M/c Line No. (2)	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of Cleanliness (S1)	4	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S2) ...	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable tempera- ture (S3) ... ..	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S4) ... ..	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6) ... ..	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S7) ... ..	9	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	7	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	12	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	60	8	2	—	—	—

#### Section 34. Means of Escape in Case of Fire.

No certificates were issued during the year.

### PART VIII OF THE ACT

#### OUTWORK (Section 110)

Nature of Work (1)	M/c Line No. (2)	Section 110		
		No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (5)
Wearing Apparel :				
Making, etc. ...	—	12	—	—
TOTAL	—	12	—	—

Inspections at Outworkers' premises : 12

### HOUSING

Return for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1956.

#### Part A

Clearance A ... ..	Number of	
	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced
...	1	5

#### Part B (Not included in Clearance Areas)

*fifteen*



	Number of Houses	Persons Displaced
<b>(1) Housing Act, 1936</b>		
(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11 ... ..	15	14
(b) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking by the owners under Section 11, and still in force ...	1	2
(c) Parts of Buildings closed ... ..	—	—
<b>(2) Housing Act, 1949</b>		
(a) Closing Orders made under Section 3 (1) ... ..	—	—
(b) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Section 3 (2) ... ..	—	—
<b>(3) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953</b>		
Closing Orders made under Section 10 (1)	6	—
<b>(4) Repairs</b>		No. of Houses
Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit during the period as a result of informal action by local authority under the Public Health or Housing Acts ... ..		63
<b>Action under Statutory Powers</b>		
<b>(5) Public Health Acts</b>		
Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :		
(a) By owners ... ..		3
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...		—
<b>(6) Housing Act, 1936</b>		
Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices (Section 9, 10, 11 and 16) :		
(a) By owners ... ..		—
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...		—
<b>New Houses and Flats Erected during 1956</b>		No. of Houses
By Private Enterprise ... ..		119
Council Houses ... ..		14
		<hr/> 133 <hr/>

## FOOD

The following list shows the number of premises at which food for human consumption is sold or prepared :—

					Number
Cafes and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	29
School Canteens	...	...	...	...	7
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	20
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	4
Wet Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	6
Bread and Cake Shops	...	...	...	...	8
General Grocers	...	...	...	...	80
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	6
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	6
Ice Cream Vendors	...	...	...	...	80
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	25
Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	11

The following is a list of improvements obtained in Food Premises :—

Want of washing facilities	...	...	...	1
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	1
Condition of floors	...	...	...	1
Condition of walls	...	...	...	1
Condition of ceilings	...	...	...	1
Unsuitable fittings and equipment	...	...	...	1
Want of hot water	...	...	...	2
Other defects	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1

## FOOD AND DRUGS AUTHORITY

The Council is not the Food and Drugs Authority for their District.

### Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	1408	83	137	652	1593
Number Inspected ...	1408	83	137	652	1593
Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	1	8	27
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	296	9	3	15	86
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	21 %	10.8 %	2.9 %	3.5 %	7 %

*seventeen*

Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcases condemned	2	3	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	61	8	—	—	36
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	4.5 %	13.3 %	—	—	2.3 %
Cysticercosis :					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	8	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—

### Unsound Food Condemned

Condemned meat is coloured with naphthaline green dye for removal to a firm in Colchester where it is put into digesters for obtaining fat and other by-products. Other condemned foods are collected and disposed of in the Council's refuse tips.

### Home Killed

#### BEEF (including Calves)

	lbs.
Carcases and all organs ... ..	3940
Forequarters ... ..	686
Heads ... ..	1105
Livers and part livers ... ..	2521
Lungs ... ..	565
Mesenteries ... ..	246
Kidneys ... ..	4
Spleens ... ..	31
Hearts ... ..	24
Thick Skirts ... ..	16
Tongue ... ..	2
Carcase Trimmings ... ..	36

#### PIGS

Carcases and all organs ... ..	2970
Legs ... ..	105
Heads ... ..	252
Plucks ... ..	44
Livers ... ..	156
Lungs ... ..	56
Mesenteries ... ..	1
Hearts ... ..	8
Kidneys ... ..	6
Spleens ... ..	4



## SHEEP

Carcases and all organs	...	...	...	365
Livers and part livers	...	...	...	25
Lungs	...	...	...	6
Carcase Trimmings	...	...	...	10

## OTHER FOODS

Tinned meat	...	...	...	98
Tinned vegetables	...	...	...	23
Tinned fruit	...	...	...	52
Liquid Egg	...	...	...	14

## Milk Supplies

There are 16 registered distributors supplying milk in the district of whom 11 have premises within the area.

Dealers' Licences Pasteurised Milk	...	...	11
Supplementary Licences Pasteurised Milk	...	...	6
Dealers' Licences Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	11
Supplementary Licences Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	6
Dealers' Licences Sterilised Milk	...	...	5

Producers and producer-retailers are the concern of the Ministry of Agriculture.

## Ice Cream

During the year six persons were registered to sell ice cream under the Essex County Council Act, 1933. The total number now registered is eighty.

## Bakehouses

There are twenty-five Bakehouses in the Rural District. None of them is an Underground Bakehouse.

## Shellfish (Mulluxan)

During 1956, 1,432,537 Oysters were passed through the Purification Tanks at Brightlingsea.

## Public Cleansing

Refuse collection, salvage of waste materials and cesspool emptying are undertaken with direct labour, in all the twenty-four parishes of the district.

(a) Refuse collection is done weekly in the parishes of Manningtree, Mistley, Lawford and Parkeston and fortnightly elsewhere. One 12/20 cubic yard rear loading compressor, with diesel engine, three 10 cubic yard and one 7 cubic yard side loading vehicles are used. Two of the side loaders are only used for part of the week and do ensure collections at times of breakdown and when vehicles are under repair.

Three tips at Weeley, Lawford and Parkeston have been in use, the Parkeston tip being used only to accommodate refuse from some 450 properties. The Weeley tip was almost completely filled at the year end and preparations, including tree felling, fencing and road making have been carried out to commence tipping at a new site in the parish of Tendring. The Tendring site is an old railway cutting of the line, abandoned some 90 years ago, between Thorpe-le-Soken and Mistley. Being regular in depth and width and 300 yards long the cutting is admirable for controlled tipping. Considerable labour is involved, however, in clearing the dense growth of trees in the cutting.

Approximately 8,500 premises are dealt with for refuse collection and more than 240 miles of roads have to be traversed in this district of over 100 sq. miles in area. Allowing for salvage sales, the net cost of refuse collection and disposal for the financial year 1955-56 was £6,119, viz. £720 per 1,000 premises and £250 per 1,000 population. National figures for rural districts are not obtainable, but the average figures for urban districts with under 30,000 population for the year 1954-55 were £1,677 and £524 respectively. The National figures will obviously be higher for 1955-56 because of increased wages and other costs. Furthermore, we do not have the advantage of the urban districts with short haulages. On the other hand we only do weekly collections to approximately 25% of our premises. However, it would seem that our costs are very low when national averages are considered.

(b) Salvage collections have been continued, but since July 1st sales have been restricted by the Paper Mills. We are only allowed to despatch  $13\frac{1}{4}$  tons per month, whereas we could collect and handle greater quantities without much difficulty. It is anticipated that the Paper Mills will be able to take unrestricted supplies towards mid-1957. A new twin rack electric paper baling press was installed in November and will be a great asset to deal with larger quantities of paper.

The following sales were made for the year :—

			Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lb	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	...	...	179	0	3	0	1405	6	4
Textiles	...	...		5	2	0	6	12	0
Ferrous Metals	...	...	9	11	0	0	46	13	6
			188	17	1	0	1458	11	10

(c) Cesspool emptying involves the use of two vehicles, one with a petrol engine and load capacity of 675 gallons and the other with a diesel engine with load capacity of nearly 800 gallons. The total loads dealt with during the year were 2,505. More loads could be coped with if required.

